



TJIC Alert

**Thomas Jefferson Information Center • U. S. Embassy • 1501 Seafront Compound
Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City • Tel.: 301-2470 • Fax: 301-2469 • E-mail: mnltjic@state.gov
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International Partnerships

1. World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security and Development

The World Bank

April 11, 2011

352 p.

Full Text: <http://wdr2011.worldbank.org/fulltext>

Some 1.5 billion people live in countries affected by repeated cycles of political and criminal violence, and no low-income fragile or conflict-affected country has yet to achieve a single Millennium Development Goal. Fixing the economic, political, and security problems that disrupt development and trap fragile states in cycles of violence requires strengthening national institutions and improving governance in ways that prioritize citizen security, justice, and jobs, according to the report.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

2. Exchange 2.0

Sheldon Himelfarb and Shamil Idriss

8p.

U.S. Institute of Peace

May 2011

Full Text: <http://www.usip.org/files/resources/Exchange2.0.pdf>

The orientation of U.S. public diplomacy is changing from telling America's story to direct dialogue in an interconnected world. With this shift has come a need to revitalize a core pillar of public diplomacy strategy: international exchanges. Although traditional exchange programs have been effective in expanding access to cross-cultural educational opportunities beyond those that study-abroad programs reach, participation remains limited. Developing the next generation of Exchange 2.0 initiatives--that is, technology-enabled programs embedded in curricula and with a cross-cultural educational purpose--will improve the number, diversity, and experience of international exchange participants, contend the authors.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

3. The Global "Go-To Think Tanks" 2010: The Leading Public Policy Research Organizations in the World

James G. McGann

University of Pennsylvania

Full Text:

http://www.gotothinktank.com/wp-content/uploads/2010GlobalGoToReport_ThinkTankIndex_UNEDITION_15_.pdf

76p.

January 18, 2011

The publication of the report represents the culmination of a process that takes approximately 8 months to complete and involves the support of think tanks and experts from every region of the world. The rankings are conducted without the benefit of a full time staff or budget and are made possible with the assistance of a group of research interns from the University of Pennsylvania and other colleges in the area.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

4. Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime

The White House

July 25, 2011

38 p.

Full Text:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/2011-strategy-combat-transnational-organized-crime.pdf>

"Not only will this new strategy allow us to integrate our work more effectively, and to leverage limited resources more efficiently, it also will ensure that our agencies - and our government and law enforcement partners - have the tools and authorities necessary to protect the American people from some of today's most urgent, and complex threats. The problem of transnational organized crime networks isn't new. But after a wide-ranging, year-long review - the first study of its kind in more than 15 years - our understanding of what exactly we're up against has never been clearer or more complete. Today's criminal organizations are increasingly sophisticated. They know no borders. They threaten the stability of our financial system, and the promise of a competitive marketplace. And their operations are putting far too many American businesses, government institutions, consumers, and citizens at risk."

5. Global Demographic Change and Its Implications for Military Power

RAND Corporation

July 27, 2011

171 p.

Full text: http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2011/RAND_MG1091.pdf

What is the impact of demographics on the prospective production of military power and the causes of war? The monograph analyzes this issue by projecting working-age populations through 2050; assessing the influence of demographics on manpower, national income and expenditures, and human capital; and examining how changes in these factors may affect the ability of states to carry out military missions.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

6. Global Forecast 2011: International Security in a Time of Uncertainty

Craig Cohen and Josiane Gabel

Center for Strategic & International Studies

Full Text: http://csis.org/files/publication/110610_Cohen_GlobalForecast2011.pdf

96 p.

June 10, 2011

We have witnessed a number of significant challenges to international security in recent years. Some crises have arisen so quickly and with so little warning that national security professionals have had difficulty responding in ways that maintain strategic balance. Other challenges have emerged so slowly and over such a vast scale that near-term options appear limited. How to determine in real time what is a tectonic shift and what is merely a low-magnitude tremor. How to anticipate events and set clear policy goals at a time of such dynamism? The study demonstrated that while countries see the U.S.

position declining relative to rising powers like China, most see the current international order as durable so long as the U.S. continues to play its traditional leadership role. In fact, foreign expectations of U.S. power remain great and are increasing despite our economic troubles. The long-term worry in Europe, Asia, and the Gulf is not over U.S. capacity, but U.S. resolve.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

7. Global Development Horizons 2011 - Multipolarity: The New Global Economy

Mansoor Dailami

18 p.

The World Bank

May 17, 2011

Full Text: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTGDH/Resources/GDH-AdvanceEd-CompleteBook.pdf>

By 2025, six major emerging economies, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, South Korea, and Russia, will account for more than half of all global growth and the international monetary system will no longer be dominated by a single currency. As economic power shifts, these successful economies will help drive growth in lower income countries through cross-border commercial and financial transactions.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

8. International Food Security Assessment, 2011-21

Shahla Shapouri

64 p.

U.S. Department of Agriculture

July 15, 2011

Full Text: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/GFA22/GFA22.pdf>

The number of food-insecure people in developing countries is estimated to decline about by 9 million, from 861 million in 2010 to 852 million in 2011 and the number is projected to decline by 16 percent, or nearly 140 million over the next decade. Food security in Asia and the Latin America and the Caribbean region is projected to improve, whereas food security in Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to deteriorate. Food-insecure people are defined as those consuming less than the nutritional target of roughly 2,100 calories per day per person.

9. Looking for Help: Will Rising Democracies Become International Democracy Supporters?

Thomas Carothers and Richard Youngs

42 p.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

July 12, 2011

Full Text: http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/Rising_democracies_final.pdf

Rising democracies from the developing world have the potential to assist and revitalize international democracy support. Encouraging these countries to do more to support democracy abroad should be a priority, but it will not be easy.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

10. Foreign Assistance: Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

Marian Leonardo Lawson

21 p.

Congressional Research Service

June 13, 2011

Full Text: <http://www.fas.org/sqp/crs/row/R41880.pdf>

The flow of private sector resources to developing countries has increased significantly in recent decades. Seeking opportunity in this changing environment, government development assistance agencies such as the U.S. Agency for International Development and the State Department are working with private sector entities in unprecedented ways to determine when and if such partnerships can lead to improved development results.

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Thomas Jefferson Information Center
Embassy of the United States of America
1201 Roxas Boulevard Manila, Philippines
Fax: (632) 301-2469 Tel: (632) 301-2470

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